

## Review 4 Rules for Derivatives

$$1. \frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx} c \cdot f(x) = c \cdot f'(x)$$

$$3. \frac{d}{dx} c = 0$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x) + g(x)] = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (8x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x + 4) = 24x^2 - 6x + 7$$

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$$5. \frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$7. \frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$8. \frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$$

$$9. \frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$10. \frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cot x$$

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$$11. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$$

$$12. \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2x+1} \right) = \frac{(2x+1)[x^2 \cos x + \sin x \cdot 2x] - x^2 \sin x \cdot 2}{(2x+1)^2}$$

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$$13. \frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$14. \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$15. \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$16. \frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$17. \frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$18. \frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$19. \frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

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$$20 \quad \frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = g'(x) f'(g(x))$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} 3^{\sin(2x)} = 2 \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot 3^{\sin(2x)} \cdot \ln 3$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan \sqrt{2x+1} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sec^2 \sqrt{2x+1}$$

x	f(x)	g(x)	f'(x)	g'(x)
2	8	3	1/3	-3
3	3	-4	2\pi	5

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [f(g(x))] \Big|_{x=2} &= g'(2) \cdot f'(g(2)) \\ &= -3 \cdot f'(3) \\ &= -3 \cdot 2\pi = -6\pi \end{aligned}$$

21. if  $f$  &  $g$  are inverse functions

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(g(x))}$$

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